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Business Notices.

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Confederation to maintain intact their sovereign rights, so sorely menaced by the central power at Berlin. The Wurtemberg Premier even went on to denounce the Wine Tax bill as a distinct violation of a solemn promise given by Prussia to Wurtemberg at the time of the constitution of the Empire in 1870, and as Bavaria, Baden, Saxony and the other minor sovereignties of the Federation are equally jealous of Prussian interference and opposed to the financial measures devised by Emperor William and his advisers, the crisis bids fair to become acute at Berlin. Indeed, the year seems to have opened inauspiciously for Emperor William, for his inaugural address to the Prussian Diet last week was received with unvoiced silence, instead of the customary applause, besides being subjected to much criticism by the press throughout Germany, while the courts of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Saxony were for the first time unrepresented at his New Year reception at Berlin.

Joseph H. Manley, chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee, in an interview with a Tribune reporter touches upon several political subjects which are extremely interesting. The Republican National Committee, Mr. Manley says, is not advancing any party canvass for nomination to the Presidency. It is leaving the choice of a candidate to the whole party, and is preparing to support the choice of the party with all zeal and energy. And just as the committee intends faithfully to fulfill the wishes of the party in this matter, so does it desire to accept the decision of the majority to permanent National headquarters. It must be pleasing to all Republicans to find that the chairman of the Executive Committee thus voices the sentiment of the party. Mr. Manley's allegiance to firm Republican principles, loyalty to the party and its candidates, able executive qualities and faithful, energetic and brilliant management give bright promise for the Republican party.

THE COMING REPUBLIC.

The latest news from Hawaii indicates that further modification may be in store for our blundering Administration. It has recognized the Provisional Government, as other nations have. It should soon be called upon to recognize the Republic of Hawaii, the memory that the power of the United States was vainly exerted to re-establish a barbarous, corrupt and indecent monarchy over a people who preferred a republic would be in the last degree humiliating to the Administration. Yet it is not possible to find a decent reason for refusing recognition to the Hawaiian Republic, which the people of the islands deliberately established that form of government for themselves. President Cleveland cannot set up the theory at this late day that the divine right of a bloodthirsty and shameless monarch makes it impossible to establish a free Government by revolution. British theories of tariff and of finance have been embraced by him, but an American President will hardly maintain that revolution against King George was wicked, and that the American Republic has no right to exist. The formation of a free Government in the Hawaiian Islands, it would appear from dispatches, will involve no serious difficulty and will give general satisfaction. The natives and the Japanese and Portuguese who are now residents will have ample protection for their rights in the power to vote for the most numerous branch of the lawmaking body. Restriction of the right of suffrage for the executive and the higher lawmaking branch to citizens having a property and educational qualification will protect the commercial community against the ignorance or the lingering prejudice of the natives, and should also suffice to guard the new Government against foreign machinations for control of the islands. But recognition by the United States, without formal treaty stipulations, would carry with it a measure of obligation to befriend the new Republic in case of any unjust assault by a foreign Power. The importance to the United States of securing a permanent coaling-station and depot of naval supplies in the Pacific, which can now be obtained only by negotiation with the actual Government of the islands, will make it the imperative duty of our Government to give friendly support to the new Republic. Thus President Cleveland will find that his secret and disgraceful policy has not merely been defeated, but that the necessities of his position force him to cultivate friendly relations with the governing forces that he most unjustly sought to overthrow.

TESTIMONY TAKEN BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Testimony taken before the Senate committee overwhelmingly refutes the false assertions of "my Commissioner" Blount, upon which the President has based his policy. It is now established beyond doubt that the officers of the marine force that landed at Honolulu, that they not only did not interfere, but were expressly instructed not to interfere in any way, except for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens. Ex-Minister Stevens brings out one fact that suffices by itself to refute the assertions of Paramount Blount, which the President and Secretary Gresham have officially repeated as if they were truths. Mr. Stevens shows that twenty-two hours after the marines had landed, and after the Queen had been deposed and the Provisional Government established, she formally appealed to him as American Minister to use the power and the marines of the United States in her behalf. This is not only conclusive proof that no such force had been used against her up to that time, and that the revolution had not succeeded by aid of the marines or the Minister, but it also proves that the ex-Queen had not at that time the slightest notion that such forces or influence had been used against her or expectation that they would be. The false pretence of Mr. Blount, that the revolution was effected by United States forces, was an afterthought, and is disproved by the act of the deposed Queen herself.

SUSPICIOUS DELAY.

Nearly eleven weeks have passed since the election for which Tammany workers at the instigation of Tammany leaders arranged the machinery of fraud, and at which they actually succeeded in swindling on a large scale. Scores of indictments have been found and the evidence is clear and overwhelming. The seconds ought to have been in jail long ago, and would have been if the authorities had been honestly indignant at the crimes committed and zealous to have them punished. But the weeks go by, public anger dies away because there is nothing to keep it alive, and the culprits are enjoying liberty and gaining confidence in their ability to escape their just deserts. The delay in these cases of wanton and shameless assaults on the very foundation of free government already amounts to a neglect of duty on the part of those charged with the imperative task of prosecution, and is rapidly attaining the dimensions of a scandal. A report emanates from the District-Attorney's office that the election cases will be called for trial in February, and talk about the difficulty of adequate preparation is heard. Such excuses and explanations are mostly rubbish, as every intelligent citizen well knows, and especially that member of the District-Attorney's staff to whom, it is understood, Colonel Fellows has assigned the work. If the powers that be in this town had been anxious to bring the accused to justice, there would have been no trouble about it. To pretend that three months are necessary for the preliminaries which precede a trial, in cases like these, is to

impose upon the good nature of the community. The men who inspire or restrain the activities of the public prosecutor would be glad to have the election frauds and all who have been indicted for complicity in them drop out of sight. And there is danger even now that the case of the people will be permitted to go by default if public attention is not kept fastened upon it. These cases are to be called in February, according to the latest rather unimpressive promise. The people should bear that promise in mind. If they do not show that they remember it, the District-Attorney is likely to forget it. He should not be left with any excuse for indulging himself in such a lapse of memory. And citizens should not only watch to see whether or not the promise is kept, but be prepared in case the accused are actually brought to trial to follow the proceedings in court with close and constant attention. If the case is conducted with energy and determination, and with all the remarkable resources of skill and power which the gentleman who is expected to be in charge of it is universally known to possess, it will doubtless be their pleasure to praise his fidelity and in due time to rejoice in the result. But if this long, needless and suspicious delay is followed by a spiritless and careless prosecution there will be cause, if not for astonishment, at least for deep indignation.

CHRISTIAN ECONOMY.

A good deal has been said during the past few weeks about the duty of the rich to entertain lavishly during the dull winter, and to keep up in all detail their liberal scale of expenditures in order not to throw out of employment those who have hitherto depended upon the work thus afforded. The principle of course is sound, that it is better to carry this than charity; but it is possible to carry this particular manifestation of it, in the matter of keeping up lavish outlay, far beyond what is seemly at such a time, or expedient. There is one thing, however, that nearly all of the families can do and ought to do, and merely the rich, but the well to do, and even those who feel a strong sympathy for the poor for the practice of a praiseworthy economy. A certain amount of work is needed every winter about the house. Repairs are constantly required, which call for the employment of carpenters, painters and other workmen. In the spasms of economy through which the whole city, rich as well as poor, is passing, even this sort of work is being largely postponed, to the great loss of the working classes. No good comes of it. The work will have to be done sometime. It can never be done so cheaply as when it is first needed; and the doing of it can never be of so much use to the deserving poor as just now.

THE CONGRESS ELECTIONS UPON.

The Republican meetings in the XIVth and XVth Congress Districts are large and enthusiastic. The attendance, the interest and the zeal evident in these gatherings are not confined to Republicans. Many Democrats are enlightened enough to see that the defeat of the Democratic candidates in those districts would produce such an effect at Washington that the assaults of American industries would be greatly diminished, and might be entirely discontinued. It would be a magnificent triumph for the prosperity of the American people and the protection of American industries if the voters in the XIVth and XVth Districts should send Mr. Quigg and Mr. Sigrist to Congress. No arguments and no appeals ought to be required to show the intelligent citizens who vote in these two Congress districts what their duty is, and where their interests lie. If they desire the present depression to continue indefinitely, if they wish to see large additions made to the army of the unemployed, if they and desirous that the existing suffering and distress shall become still more extensive and serious, then they ought to work earnestly for the success of the Democratic nominees. But if they prefer to deal a tremendous blow at the enemies of American business, of American mills, of American workshops, they should do all that they can to promote the victory of the Republican candidates. It is not too much to say that if the vote in these two important districts on January 30 is in favor of Mr. Quigg and Mr. Sigrist, and against Colonel Brown and Isidor Straus, the Wilson bill can never become a law without the most radical changes. To realize the exact condition of affairs, and the exact question at issue, the voters of these two Congress districts have only to look around them, and to mark the contrast between the happiness of the wage-earners in 1882, before the Democrats were put in power, as compared with the plight which the wage-earners are now in as the result of the Democratic ascendancy at Washington and the menace of the Wilson bill. Two years ago American manufacturers and American employers of labor generally were satisfied with the business conditions and prospects. They had large orders ahead, and their mills and other works were in active operation. Their profits were gratifying, and the wages paid to their employees were liberal. The Democratic Administration and the Democratic Congress have changed all this, and the cities and the towns of the country are filled with suffering. Hundreds of thousands of people are unable to obtain work, although they are willing and anxious to labor. The possibility that the Wilson bill will become a law casts a dark shadow over the whole country. The voters of the two Congress districts in this city in the election will be held on January 30 have an opportunity to give a warning and a lesson to the Democrats at Washington. If they will speak clearly and emphatically enough their warning must be heeded at the Capitol.

HOMILY ON THE BORDEN CASE.

Attorney-General Pillsbury, of Massachusetts, has favored the public with his reflections upon the Borden murder trial. In his annual report he assumes that the integrity of the judicial system and the proper administration of the laws were affected in that case by "reckless and indiscriminate comment" by the press and popular excitement resulting from it. Borden trial, in his judgment, "will serve to awaken the attention of the courts, in whose hands is the only practicable remedy, to the necessity of protecting themselves so far as possible against exterior influences calculated to pervert the course of justice, which are as likely to be invoked in behalf of the guilty as of the innocent, and which, if they protect a victim of mistaken accusation to-day, may destroy another to-morrow." The Attorney-General considers the suggestion which has been made for providing for a right of exception by the prosecution in criminal cases, and while he does not think that there are constitutional objections to a second trial after the accused has been acquitted by a jury, he is not convinced of the necessity of so radical a change in procedure. If his homily has any practical moral, it is that courts are under obligation to repress extended, heated, ill-informed and intemperate discussion and comment on important criminal cases.

The Attorney-General, like nearly all lawyers who undertake to read a lecture to the press, is very much in the attitude of the man who, in the range of his own mind, is unable to see that the man who is to be tried by a jury is not a criminal, but a man who is to be tried by a jury. He does not state at what point or under what limitations the process of repression ought to be applied. Fall River was startled by the revelation of two extraordinary crimes in a quiet household. Ought the newspapers to have suppressed all accounts of the murders and have refrained from giving currency to the

statements of the police and of the witnesses who subsequently testified at the trial? If he takes this extreme ground, he ought to be reminded that while the press in that instance prejudiced public opinion against Lizzie Borden and thereby assisted narrow-minded police constables and a mercenary District-Attorney in fastening suspicion upon her, it has often ministered to the ends of justice by widening the circle of information and producing evidence of guilt. We are probably right in assuming that the Attorney-General does not favor drastic measures of press censorship by which newspapers may be compelled to suppress all references to criminal cases before trial. He intends, we are persuaded, to restrict his homily to public discussion of such cases during trial. Strictures of this kind are often heard from bench and bar, but no experienced judge ever attempts to vindicate the dignity of his court by disciplining the press for commenting upon important cases.

The attempt is not made for the simple reason that the courts have ample resources for removing juries from the influence of public discussion. When convinced that a caution from the bench against reading newspapers or talking with outsiders is not sufficient, they can seclude the jurors and place them under restraint during the trial. This was done during the Borden trial. The jury were not influenced by the heated and intemperate discussion of which the Attorney-General complains. They were not allowed to read newspapers nor to hold any communication with their friends and neighbors. If the crowd of absorbed spectators in the courtroom revealed to them the interest taken by the public in the case, proper decorum was rigorously maintained by the bench, and it is doubtful if they were affected in any way by the cross-currents of sympathy for or hostility to the prisoner. If public discussion encouraged Lizzie Borden's lawyers, it also invigorated the prosecution and strengthened the District-Attorney's final appeal against her. Indeed, the Borden case was conducted from beginning to end with dignity, decorum and impartiality, and the jury decided it on the merits of the evidence and in conformity with the charge of a learned, high-minded judge, without being influenced in any degree by those exterior influences against which the Attorney-General inveighs. The trial, as a whole, instead of impairing the integrity of the judicial system, greatly increased public respect for it. The newspapers, by the publicity given to the proceedings, deepened this impression.

Lawyers are very fond of asserting that the press has rendered it impossible to have impartial and intelligent verdicts from juries. In examining a panel they act upon the theory that the box must be filled with men who have not read newspapers, and that jurors must be selected on account of their indifference to the interests at stake and the bluntness of their minds. This procedure not only puts a high premium upon ignorance in the jury-box, but it is also at variance with the original genius of the system as established in remote ages by nations of Teutonic and Scandinavian blood. In early English history jurors were taken from the neighborhood of the contestants, and were deliberately selected from their acquaintance with them and their familiarity with the facts of the case. Qualifications which were once deemed essential in enabling juries to arrive at proper verdicts are now ruled out by lawyers. Newspaper readers are suspected of knowing too much to be impartial, and cases are constantly submitted to ignorant bodies which lack the intelligence required for following evidence and forming a just judgment. Jury reform is a question of paramount importance in the maintenance of the integrity of the judicial system. Lawyers will do well to give their undivided attention to that issue, and to refrain from thoughtless tirades against the press, whose chief function is to inform local opinion and to render communities more intelligent in the discharge of public duties.

THE RESULTS OF BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, a prominent Episcopal clergyman, has written a letter to "The Churchman," of this city, in which he makes a point of vital importance in regard to the results of modern biblical criticism. One of the most striking characteristics of the destructive biblical critics within the churches—such men, for instance, as Professors Cheyne and Driver in England and Professor Briggs in this country—is their belief, oftentimes expressed with passionate earnestness, that the conclusions of the Higher Criticism do not, and cannot in any way, affect the faith of Christians in the Bible. Dr. McConnell addresses himself to the task of disproving this assertion; and what he has to say on the subject has all the more weight because he is understood to be largely in sympathy with the methods and conclusions of modern biblical criticism, though he does not permit his own views on that question to appear in this letter. Admitting for the sake of argument, however, that the conclusions of the Higher critics are true, it is, he contends, untrue to maintain that these conclusions will not affect men's belief in the Bible. Take, for instance, the claim of the critics that Moses did not write the Pentateuch. It would be impossible for average Christians to accept that view of the matter and continue to believe in the Bible as of old. For their belief rests, among other things, on the theory that Moses was directly inspired by God to write an infallibly true record. If, instead of this, they learn that some unknown draughter of a later age worked up a mass of old documents and traditions and called the result the law of Moses, they may or may not continue to regard the Bible as in some sense a Divine revelation. But what is certain is, that the Bible will not be to them the same book that it was before.

Or to take a still more specific instance, the Higher critics say that the elaborate ritual worship so minutely described in the Book of Leviticus was not, as a matter of fact, established by Moses acting under a Divine command. On the contrary, as Dr. McConnell puts it, the critics say that "it was constructed out of whole cloth by a little group of scribbles and priests at the time of Ezekiel and Ezra; that during the centuries preceding it had been in Hebrew religious development almost in all points as were the False Decretals into the Christian development at a later day; that upon this dishonest and fictitious foundation was built up the system which culminated in Jewish ceremonialism, just as the False Decretals bore fruit in the Papacy."

Now, if that assertion is true, either in detail or in substance, it is idle for critics like Dr. Briggs to say that it will leave the belief of Christians in the Bible just where it was before. "For," to quote Dr. McConnell again, "according to the accepted ideas about the Levitical System, the doctrine of expiatory sacrifice lies at the root of revealed religion, was the antitype of, and culminated in, Christ. According to the other set of ideas, expiatory sacrifice never held any legitimate place in the evolution of religion, but was foisted into it by a pious fraud, set up within it, a pseudo development which culminated in irretrievable ruin against the person of Christ, who so far from being His Type, was its deadliest foe." It will seem to most candid people that Dr. McConnell's point is well taken. The critics declare that their only object is to separate the human from the Divine element in the Bible, in order that the Divine element may become more visible. But, as Dr. McConnell says, these two

elements are mixed chemically, so to speak, and not mechanically. And the only way, therefore, to separate them is to precipitate them. The precipitate may be either more or less valuable than the present mixture. That is the thing to be tested. But the same thing it cannot be. It is easy for the critic in his study to say that his reconstruction of the Bible does not affect its credibility as a Divine revelation. But the minister who is preaching from it every Sunday finds it impossible to hold such a view. To him it must appear that the critic is, unconsciously, of course, putting forth a plausible but untenable theory, in order to break the force of conservative opposition to his views, while those views are fighting their way to recognition.

If the mere menace of the Wilson bill has already done so much mischief, what will the bill itself effect if it becomes a law? That is a question for the voters of the XIVth and XVth Congress districts to consider with care.

Bicycling has become an important industry as well as a rare good sport, and its following is immense. The National Association, which meets at Louisville next month, will prove to be one of the most important cycling conventions ever held. The thinking men of the League of American Wheelmen have a big problem before them, and they should look to the proper advancement of the sport, rather than to the individual interests of bicycle dealers or manufacturers. The Class A, Class B idea is all nonsense. In bicycling, as in other sports, there are only two classes, amateurs and professionals. There never was and never can be any intermediate class.

McKane's ingenious counsel may discover some further means of postponing the trial which has been set for to-morrow. The Boss of Gravesend must see, however, that his time is short. The shorter the better is what the people think.

The "structural weakness" of the President's Hawaiian policy is at last recognized by his most ardent defenders and supporters, who wonder they want to have the matter dropped.

The special election in the two Congress districts in this city, the XIVth and XVth, to be held on January 30, is of the gravest importance on account of the condition of affairs at Washington, and on account of the condition of the business of the country. Every employer ought to give his employees who are entitled to vote in either of those two Congress districts plenty of time in which to cast their ballots. It is understood that several employers who have a large number of voters on their pay-roll have already given notice to such voters that they can take a holiday on January 30. Every employer who desires the restoration of activity in American industries and the return of prosperity to the country ought to follow this example. No citizen who is entitled to vote on January 30 ought to be deprived of the opportunity. It is the obvious and imperative duty of every employer, who stresses better business conditions and a removal of the menace of the Wilson bill, to encourage the voters on his pay-roll to vote for the right cause and the right candidates on Tuesday of next week.

It appears that our Government has been called on to pay \$100,000 as its share of the cost of suppressing the slave traffic in Africa. Evidently not much has been accomplished during the period covered by this sum, or else the work is done on an exceedingly economical basis.

Though Chief Supervisor Davenport and Postmaster Dayton are still out, yet Mr. Davenport is in again.

This is certainly the age of woman's rights. A young woman on Staten Island who discovered a burglar in her room early the other morning took her watch away from him, threw ammonia in his eyes, turned on the electric lights to get a description of him, and then, in spite of the fact that the man was threatening her with a revolver, completely vanquished him. We are constantly reading of women who arrest or put robbers to flight. Why not reorganize the police force with women for the "finest"?

If the Corbett-Mitchell prize-fight is allowed to take place in Florida after all this talk about State militia interference, we shall be obliged to think that somebody was in the Governor's woodpile.

The country is waiting with some impatience to learn whether Mr. Blount's compensation when acting in his Paramount capacity was that of a diplomat or that of a spy. Senator Gresham has surmised that he was paid from the secret service fund of the State Department. Why can't this mystery be cleared up?

There has been something of a campaign of education in connection with the Hawaiian affair. It is to be hoped that the lesson will not be thrown away on those who need it most.

The effort of the officials of the New-York Baseball Club to induce college men to come into the National League is a good move, and one that should be encouraged. Baseball is an honorable sport, conducted upon sound business principles, and it deserves the support it has all over the country. The work of the last few years in elevating the game has accomplished much, and the new move to induce college men to come into it will have a good effect all around.

PERSONAL.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell gave a lecture in Baltimore recently at Johns Hopkins University on "The Spirit of the Elizabethan Age in Relation to the Drama." The lecture was supplementary to the series of readings from Shakespeare's plays recently delivered there by Dr. Horace Howard Furness, of Philadelphia.

German law has been gracious indeed to General Kirchhoff, an active officer of the army, who entered the office of the "Berliner Tageblatt" recently and tried to shoot Herr Harich, one of the editors. He was tried by martial law and condemned to imprisonment in the fortress at Magdeburg. He was pardoned, however, after remaining there only eight days.

A feature of the Second Congregational Church, of Boston, of which Dr. Edward Everett Hale is pastor, is the adult class on the duties of a good citizen, held every Sunday noon. About twenty-five men and women are present. At a recent meeting Professor Thomas E. W. Hill, of Lawrence University, Wisconsin, and now pastor of the Church of the Brotherhood, Boston, was the speaker. His subject being "The Question of Rent."

German papers say that the Emperor of Austria will not give the Castle of Peterberg, in Tyrol, to his grandaunt, Princess Elizabeth, who recently married Baron Seefeld, the young German lieutenant. He intends to keep the property himself. The latest papers also say that the Princess, who is the widow of the Emperor's brother, is a Swiss town. After the ceremony a telegram was sent to the parents of the young couple, who has been sent to the town and there gave related consent to the union.

The only descendant of Robert Toombs now living in Georgia is the Rev. Robert Toombs De Rose, who has recently been stationed by the State One Georgia Conference at Harlem, in that State. One of Mr. Toombs's grandsons lives in Georgetown, D. C.

Although so much of his life was spent in Concord, Emerson had the genuine Bostonian admiration for the climate of his native city. In his recently published volume he describes it as "not a luxurious climate," and says: "Who lives one year in Boston ranges through all the climates of a globe. And if he ranges and greater versatility, causing them to exhibit equal dexterity in what are elsewhere reckoned incompatible works, perhaps they may deem them the parents of the equator and a touch of Syria and then runs down to a cold which approaches the temperature of the North Pole. The high opinion of Boston entertained by the Sage

of Concord is shown in another sentence: "I do not speak with any fondness, but the language of the coldest history, when I say that Boston commands attention as the town which was appointed in the destiny of nations to lead the civilization of North America."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Miss Jennie George and Sallie Tommaso Salvo, both Syrians, were married the other day in Cairo, Ill., according to the custom of their country. Several athletes and dancing girls from the Murray Place were secured for the bridegroom's amusement, and for three days they gyrated and danced before him, while the bride, heavily veiled, fasted in seclusion. After the marriage ceremony the entire party paraded the streets, headed by a brass band and two athletes.

Newspapers as Educators—Teacher—in what State is Chicago? "Wrong, Where is the Hudson River?" "Right in the Rocky Mountains and flows to the Gulf of Mexico." "My goodness, child, you must have been reading London newspaper."—(Street & Smith's Good News.)

A bookseller's catalogue recently published in Birmingham, England, gives a careful description of a portrait of Lord Cornwallis, painted in 1781, in which he is represented standing on an eminence overlooking the town and Straits of Gibraltar, while stretching away in the background several ships are straggling in the bay, and emitting huge clouds of smoke. It was one of these steamships probably that carried Lord Cornwallis back to England after the surrender at Yorktown.

A Little Mixed—Mrs. Wickwore—Oh, by-the-way, dear, when does Lillian Russell get back here? Mrs. Wickwore—My dear Lillian, don't you? Mrs. Wickwore—Maybe I do. I have seen both of their names in the papers so much that I get all mixed up in my head.

The title of prince in Russia is so common that it has little significance. The bearers of the distinction, says a foreign journal, are more numerous than the wearers of the Legion of Honor in a French café, or colonels in the Southern States of America. The truth of this statement is illustrated in a report in the last edition of the military gazette, "Ruski Invalidi." It records the death of thirteen officers of the militia, of whom nine were princes. "In the Caucasus," says the journal referred to above, "every owner of a large flock of sheep calls himself 'prince.' All of these sheep-princes are addressed as 'highness,' the same as the sons of the oldest princely families. When one of these sheep-princes goes to foreign countries, he places the title 'prince' on his card, and plays a certain part in uninitiated circles. The same thing is true of the many representatives in Russia of the Tartar 'princely' families. Many ancient Russian families, such as the Naryshkins, Wajewoski, etc., entitled to the prefix princely, bore their names, declining to use the word 'prince' in connection with these apparent princes. Representatives of these families are content with the use of the coat-of-arms."

She Bought a Door-Bell—Agent—Beg pardon, ma'am, but I have been requested by a number of persons to call here and show you our new patent Electric Wake-Up Bell. It's very hard on hands to have to knock, ma'am, and everybody says the only reason why you haven't a bell is because you're too lazy to get up. Housekeeper—That's very true, I really had forgotten that there was no bell. Put one in. Agent—That's all right, ma'am. Here's the bill. Thank you, I'll accept it. Housekeeper—Would you object to telling me who the person who sold this bell to me is? Agent—They were peddlers, ma'am. Good-day, ma'am.—New-York Weekly.

Some time ago a man in Paris died from the effects of a dog's bite; and now they are trying the owner of the dog for manslaughter.

Mathematics and Money—Husband—According to your own figures, you spent over \$100 this year in cheap fripperies which had to be thrown away after once used. Why don't you buy a piece of lace that would have lasted a lifetime—in fact, could be used by your descendants for generations. Wife—Well, give me \$100, and I will buy the lace for next year.

Husband—Never mind; I don't think lace is very becoming to your style of beauty. Hervey is cents for another ruffie.—New-York Weekly.

"Won't you hand me the nutcracker, please, my dear?" blandly remarked Mr. Fawcett to his wife at the dinner table. "With pleasure," was the answer, "but I am sorry to see you so addicted to the nut-cracking habit. I have heard that Darwin or some other great man has said that nuts were never intended for human consumption because they are so well protected in their natural covering, that they are intended by nature only for germination."

"What a shame it is to know," responded Fawcett with his best company manner, "how they can be more appropriate for the German nation than for free and independent Americans."

A Conscient